

Army Med. Library
Restricted
3-
P-357
739459
4300
385

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

59
336639
27
180107

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

30 December - 5 January

1947

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Medical Service
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Nutrition
SECTION VIII - Social Security Division
SECTION IX - Memorandum to I. J. G.

Restricted

Restricted

SECTION I

WELFARE

Housing

Building permits, for all of Japan, are now centralized at national level. The Board of Reconstruction has surveyed the need of housing and shortly will make available essential material and building permits based on this survey. Each prefecture will receive an allocation of controlled material and building permits which it is hoped will stop the waste and graft of materials being allocated to non-essential places of amusement, bars, etc.

Japanese Red Cross

The Japanese Red Cross was alerted for disaster work in the December 21st Shikoku earthquake. With the assistance of the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, American National Red Cross and the Imperial Japanese Government, it went into action with investigating units, nurses, doctors, and trained disaster workers who were immediately rushed to the various affected scenes of the disaster. A 40-bed field hospital was placed at the disposal of the Japanese Red Cross by PH&W, and with the complete cooperation of all agencies, the Japanese Red Cross has shown its ability to take the initiative in its first real disaster. Units are in the field now making investigations, giving inoculations, and caring in general for the earthquake shocked victims.

Funds have been raised by the Japanese Red Cross from the Japanese people and the nation as a whole is conscious of their responsibility to the sufferers.

The American National Red Cross has cooperated through out the disaster by supplying trained disaster workers to assist in alleviating suffering.

In America, the Japanese residents of Los Angeles, California, have donated \$5000 for the relief of sufferers in Wakayama from where most of them originally lived. They will ship their supplies through LARA.

In addition to relief activities described above, the Imperial Japanese Government, through its Welfare Ministry, set up disaster investigating units at national level and released food, clothing, and medical supplies. to the victims.

The Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, acted as overall co-ordinator of the disaster relief measures and maintained night and day service to all groups.

Restricted

Restricted

All that has been described above would have been to no avail had it not been for the quick emergency measures immediately put into action by the Eighth Army and Military Government Teams. The plans made on a national level were projected to the prefectural level where they were immediately activated. Besides going through the 250 continuing quakes, the military personnel located in the stricken area took care of the dead and injured, fed the hungry, provided clothing, and reestablished communications. The short message "no military personnel of the occupation forces sustained loss of life or injury" speaks higher than word of the smooth team work of the Military Government forces. The forces of the British and Americans were unified in their activities, and the southern prefectures will remember their former enemies as their saviors in time of distress and disaster.

LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia)

The second shipment of relief goods from LARA is due to sail from the United States on 7 January 1947. This shipment, it is understood, is larger than the first which was about 350 tons.

The first shipment was well received and distribution went smoothly to the allocated areas.

New allocations will be announced at a later date in this bulletin.

SECTION II

MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week of 15 Nov to 22 Nov shows 2977 hospitals with a capacity of 214,334 beds, 105,792 of which are occupied. During the same period 277,087 out-patients were treated.

During the week, conferences were held with CI&E and Ministry of Education concerning the Medical Educational Program. Prior recommendations were reiterated and clarified and the following basic principals were stressed:

1. In 1947, and thereafter, students may qualify for the National Medical Examinations only upon fulfilling the following prerequisites:
 - a. Three years of university (daigaku) study in liberal arts including certain prerequisite subjects considered basic to the study of medicine. (Except as noted in paragraphs 2a, 2b, 3 and 5.)
 - b. Four years of study in an approved school of medicine, of university (daigaku) level.
 - c. One year of rotating internship in a hospital providing adequate facilities for clinical training.

²
Restricted

Restricted

Upon the satisfactory completion of the National Examination, they will be issued a license to practice medicine by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

2. Realizing the consequences of such a sudden and radical change, the following interim program has been adopted.

- a. 1947 graduates of the present government, university-affiliated, medical semmon gakko will be allowed to qualify for examination following completion of one additional year of study composed of liberal arts and certain basic medical subjects, followed by one year of rotating internship in a hospital. 1948 and 1949 graduates will be handled in the same manner.
- b. Other medical semmon gakko will be evaluated by the medical school inspectors appointed by the Ministry of Education and upon the advice of the Japan Medical Council and Public Health and Welfare Officers to determine if the standard of instruction is equal to, or better than that of the government, university-affiliated schools. If it is so, they will be afforded the same treatment as the students of the government university-affiliated schools.

3. All other students not treated in paragraph 2 will be required to meet the prerequisites for National Examinations as outlined in paragraph 1.

(Note: There is no provision in this interim program for those medical semmon gakko who entered as freshmen in 1946. They will be expected to discontinue present medical studies and be integrated into such courses of study as shall eventually permit them to choose any of the professional fields including medicine.)

4. Final Status of the semmon gakko, except those government, university-affiliated which will be discontinued, will depend upon the ability of the school to convert to a medical school, satisfying the criteria laid down by the Japan Medical Council; or, they may convert to a liberal arts school of university (daigaku) level. Failing to convert to either the liberal arts university or the medical school of university daigaku level, they must cease to exist as schools for the preparation of, or graduation of physicians.

5. Koto gakko type schools which are now conducting a liberal arts educational course and graduating students in 1947, 1948, and 1949, may enter them directly to the University-type medical school. After 1949, Koto gakko students will not be admitted to the medical (daigaku) university.

Restricted

Restricted

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Industry, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 30 Dec 1946 - 4 Jan 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Ishikawa	Anthrax 4:30	1

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Press conference held 30 December 1946 at 1100 Radio Tokyo in connection with recruiting program for nurses. Subject was "Personnel Needs in Nursing in Japan and the need for high school graduates to enter the nursing schools in April 1947".

Conferences have been held re: the Public Health Nursing Education Course at the National Institute of Health. Program has been planned and Health Centers in Tokyo-To and adjoining areas are to be inspected and set up for adequate practical training of the class of 50 nurses who are to enter the course in March 1947. It is felt that three months will not be adequate but four months as the minimum time will be necessary. In order to have supervisors ready to take over the leadership of the practical work, a class for instructors will be held for one month's duration prior to March. Dr. Kobayashi, Chief of Tokyo-To Public Health Division, and Dr. Koyama, Chief of Hygiene Section, have agreed to release 20 of the prefectural nurses for a one-month period to attend the course and to act as teacher-nurses in these health centers. Full cooperation has been promised from Tokyo-To office and Dr. Kusumoto, Ministry of Welfare, in the working out of this program.

SECTION V

SUPPLY

The Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government has initiated mixing and milling of DDT products. Sizeable stocks of 10% DDT dusting powder and typhus vaccine will be available through Japanese distribution channels in the near future. Central warehouses have been selected by

Restricted

Restricted

the Japanese Government through-out Japan. All prefectural governors have been notified regarding the detailed distribution system. It is the responsibility of local prefectural officials to make requests direct to Pharmaceutical Section, Medical Bureau, Welfare Ministry, for necessary quantities to control communicable diseases. Military Government officers should determine that adequate facilities are provided by prefectural authorities for receipt, storage, and issue of both DDT and typhus vaccine. Typhus vaccine should be stored at temperatures ranging from 35 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The overall program is not developed to a point that Japanese agencies may assume responsibility for issue of DDT and typhus vaccine at this time. Announcement will be made when this change can be made. Requisitions for DDT products for civilian use should be processed through present normal channels until receipt of this announcement.

Military Government officers have reported that stocks of Antu (rat poison) are not entirely adequate to accomplish an ideal rat extermination program. Production has averaged 21 1/2 metric tons for the past six (6) months. Requirements for 1947 as submitted by prefectures to the Welfare Ministry total approximately 75 tons, which is less than four (4) months present production. These facts indicate reluctance on the part of the Japanese to purchase adequate quantities of Antu. Maximum production capacity is 41 tons monthly. The Welfare Ministry has been instructed to immediately increase production to the maximum. Encouraging Japanese to purchase Antu is indicated. Further study of requirements will be made.

Distribution

The Welfare Ministry has advised the Prefectural Governors to inaugurate the sales of former Japanese Army-Navy medical supplies in their prefectures by 6 January 1947.

Removal of excess medical supplies from National Hospitals still indicate processing of inventories and segregation of their excess supplies. The original directive issued by the Welfare Ministry in April 1946 has not been complied with in all instances. Excess supplies in National Hospitals are to be transferred to the prefectural health officer for distribution through normal trade channels or through the sales to be held on former Japanese Army-Navy medical supplies.

Narcotics

The November narcotic report lists 39 narcotic thefts during the period which is an increase over the previous month. While amounts of narcotics lost by theft, since the inception of the Narcotic Control Program, are comparatively small, each theft places an added burden on enforcement agencies. The small amounts stolen in each instance indicate addicts are largely responsible for the thefts. The Japanese

Restricted

Restricted

Government has been directed to determine whether some registrants are diverting stocks to illicit channels and reporting thefts to cover up shortages in records. In addition, direction has been given to warn registrants it is their responsibility, to escape being penalized themselves, to adequately safeguard narcotic stocks.

During October seven doctors were arrested for violating the narcotic laws and nine doctors were convicted and sentenced for illegally possessing heroin. Forty-two unregistered persons were arrested and four were assessed fines and penal servitude. Three addicts were among the violators.

Stock reports show 50 kilograms of codeine and 22 kilograms of morphine, among other narcotics, were supplied to practitioners in October by local wholesalers whose stocks were not materially reduced since excess stocks continued to be received from retailers and practitioners.

To maintain central wholesalers stocks at desired levels, the Japanese Government submitted a request for release of specific amounts of certain former Japanese military medicinal narcotics to regular civilian channels of distribution. Release of the narcotics was approved which will make 1,000,000 ampoules of 1 cc morphine injection and 2,000,000 codeine tablets (0.03 grams), among other items, available for purchase by registrants as required.

In addition, release was directed of all former Japanese military medicinal narcotics now in the custody of SCAP-approved wholesale firms in Fukuoka, Kagawa, Okayama, Miyagi, Niigata and Hokkaido prefectures. All such narcotics that are in too large packages, in unsalable condition, or in amounts in excess of requirements of the areas concerned are to be shipped with proper security to central wholesalers, compounders, and producers in the Tokyo and Osaka areas for secure storage and repackaging as necessary.

During October two doctors were arrested for violating the narcotic laws and nine doctors were convicted and sentenced for illegally possessing heroin. Forty-two unregistered persons were arrested and four were assessed fines and penal servitude. Three addicts were among the violators.

SECTION VI

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Control

The Memorandum to the Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government, subject: Rickettsicidal Spray Program, was officially presented to representatives of the Ministry of Welfare on 31 December 1946 in a conference with Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, officials.

Port Quarantine

The Hakata repatriation reception center has been closed to repatriation. The center is now inactive on a standby basis to be ready on 10 days notice if needed further in the repatriation program. The

Restricted

Restricted

centers of Nagoya, Kagoshima, and Uraga have also been ordered to close during the month of January. The centers at Ujina, Sasebo, Maizuru, and Hakodate are to remain open indefinitely.

Two new medical officers have been assigned to Port Quarantine work and are now being readied for jobs in the ports recently opened and declared "ports of entry" by SCAP.

The weekly quarantine bulletin broadcast, originating in the regional health office, Singapore, is now being picked up and re-broadcast at 1800 Fridays in the clear in English over Japanese short wave channels.

Venereal Disease Control

The use of topical treatments, douches and irrigations in the treatment of gonorrhea are not recommended. Such treatment does no good and may do harm. It does not "keep the patient clean". Washing and irrigating apparatus should be removed from the clinics and discarded. As long as routine examinations of prostitutes are still being done, clinicians should examine patients remembering that all prostitutes are probably infected. Personnel is too inadequate to waste on useless washings and irrigations or other procedures of no medical value.

Serologic tests for syphilis should be taken more frequently. Isolation of the patients for further examinations when physical examinations or laboratory reports are inconclusive. Women known to be prostitutes or otherwise promiscuous should be diagnosed and treated for gonorrhea even on the slightest clinical evidence. Laboratory confirmation in the diagnosis of gonorrhea is desirable but not essential. Spreads and even cultures are notoriously unreliable in patients having chronic gonorrheal endocervicitis. The index of suspicion is too low. Much time is being wasted on routine examinations which are non-productive exercises rather than means of finding cases.

Danger of Epidemics in Areas Devastated by the Recent Earthquake

Investigation of sanitary conditions in areas devastated by the recent earthquake revealed dangerous sanitary conditions in the flooded areas. In most places visited reports were received that instructions had been given to chlorinate wells and other water supplies or to boil drinking water. In some places there was evidence that chlorine was being used. Generally, the sanitary habits of the Japanese people are poor and for that reason it is believed that the population as a whole probably possesses a considerable degree of acquired immunity to such diseases as typhoid fever and the dysenteries. For this reason it is expected that the incidence of these diseases will probably not increase to any great extent in the devastated areas. However, the threat of epidemic diseases does exist and as an added safeguard Military Government health officers were advised to vaccinate against typhoid fever and to enforce sanitary measures in the affected areas.

Restricted

Restricted

Due to the overcrowding of displaced persons under unsanitary conditions in the devastated areas, Military Government health officers were advised to dust with DDT and to inoculate with typhus vaccine all people in the devastated areas in order to avoid the dangers of typhus epidemics. Military Government health officers were advised that it was not considered necessary to vaccinate against smallpox and cholera unless a case should appear in a given devastated town, in which case all persons in the town would be immunized against the disease in question.

SECTION VII

NUTRITION

Surveys

The results of the November nutritional survey are presented for Tokyo and the four cities of Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, and Fukuoka. February (Dec '45 for Tokyo), May and August data are given to summarize the results of surveys of the past year.

Restricted

Restricted

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

City of Tokyo

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	Dec. '45	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	16,020	13,097	13,368	13,299
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
<u>Adult Unit</u>	0.875	0.822	0.829	0.828
<u>No. persons</u>				
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	13.6	12.9	18.4	14.5
Vegetable	50.6	37.8	52.9	42.0
Total	64.2	50.7	71.3	56.5
<u>Fat</u>	--	13.3	20.3	13.7
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	--	248.7	329.0	413.0
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	1080	775	1276	1342*
Free Market	787	495	430	574
Home Production	23	20	75	86
Gift	81	62	47	49
Total	1971	1352	1828	2051

* Ration increased from 2.1 go (315 grams) of staple food to 2.5 go (375 grams) 1 November 1946.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Restricted

Restricted

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita
per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - 1946

10 families

only

Dec. '45 May August November

<u>Grains</u>				
Rice	256	214.4	56.1	269.6
Wheat	38	87.5	281.9	45.1
Barley			23.5	10.9
Others	11	8.9	7.7	2.2
Total	305	310.8	369.2	327.8
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>				
	---	0.3	0.2	0.7
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet	433	30.8	6.2	503.0
White	13	24.7	110.5	20.9
Others	6	8.1	0.2	30.0
Total	452	63.6	116.9	553.9
<u>Sugars</u>				
	---	0.8	1.0	0.8
<u>Oils</u>				
	---	1.7	6.1	2.0
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya	13	27.8	1.2	1.3
Soya products	24		12.5	13.3
Other beans	2	3.9	3.2	4.1
Total	39	31.7	16.9	18.7
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish	52	109.5	55.3	52.5
Meat, Poultry	---	2.1	29.5	11.0
Eggs	---	1.3	1.5	1.3
Milk	---	1.0	0.7	0.7
Total	52	113.9	87.0	65.5
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>				
	101	130.4	201.9	93.8
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes	18	1.5	66.1	5.3
Other Fruits	---	---	10.5	8.0
Other Vegetab.	193	71.2	160.5	137.9
Total	211	72.7	237.1	151.2
<u>Seaweeds</u>				
	---	17.1	2.6	8.0
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried	4	4.5	0.5	1.1
Pickled	---	10.9	28.2	29.2
Total	4	15.4	28.7	30.3
<u>Flavours</u>				
	12	17.4	47.3	19.5
<u>Others</u>				
	---	4.3		

Restricted

Restricted

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

FOUR CITIES

Nagoya
Osaka
Kure
Fukuoka

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	February	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	13,810	14,426	13,943	13,796
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
Adult Unit	0.821	0.823	0.824	0.823
No. persons				
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	15.6	17.0	10.0	14.1
Vegetable	45.0	41.1	44.5	42.0
Total	60.6	58.1	54.5	56.1
<u>Fat</u>	---	13.1	11.8	11.5
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	---	304.7	285.0	376.7
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	1092	1128	910	1153 *
Free Market	443	385	458	621
Home Production	53	49	110	75
Gift	89	41	48	33
Total	1677	1603	1526	1882

* Ration increased from 2.1 go (315 grams) of staple food to 2.5 go (375 grams) 1 November 1946.

Restricted

Four Cities

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita
per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - 1946

	February No Data	May	August	November
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice		294.1	86.4	185.0
Wheat		61.2	188.2	84.6
Barley			33.9	25.0
Others		8.4	4.1	5.4
Total		363.7	312.6	300.0
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>				
		0.04	0.4	0.14
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet		10.6	13.8	481.1
White		2.4	59.4	8.7
Others		5.8	0.2	26.7
Total		18.8	73.4	516.5
<u>Sugars</u>				
		0.2	0.13	0.33
<u>Oils</u>				
		1.9	2.3	1.5
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya		20.8	1.5	1.2
Soya products			14.9	14.5
Other beans		12.1	3.0	4.3
Total		32.9	19.4	20.0
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish		68.2	27.5	55.0
Meat, Poultry		9.7	10.0	10.1
Eggs		2.0	2.2	0.7
Milk		0.9	0.5	0.9
Total		74.8	40.2	66.7
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>				
		123.4	151.1	67.8
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes		0.6	23.0	8.0
Other Fruits		0.2	6.8	5.5
Other Vegetab.		116.2	232.8	245.7
Total		117.0	262.6	259.2
<u>Seaweeds</u>				
		8.8	6.5	7.0
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried		5.2	1.4	0.4
Pickled		27.7	13.1	31.0
Total		32.9	14.5	31.4
<u>Flavours</u>				
		17.5	14.5	24.1
<u>Others</u>				
		2.9		

Restricted

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Security Survey Committee

Received from the Ministry of Welfare, Social Insurance Bureau, a list of committee members who have been appointed to survey and study the Social Security Program for Japan. Forty-four individuals make up the committee composed of representatives of the Diet, Social Insurance Bureau, Labor Bureau, manufacturers, education, medical, pharmaceutical, and dental associations, life insurance companies, and employment bureaus.

The committee has for study and review the existing insurance laws and recommended changes, the unemployment insurance, and the general policies of the present social insurances with a view toward unification and coordination into an overall Social Security program.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-7 2 Jan 1947 - Application for release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

Note:

- Attached for your information and guidance are single copies each of
1. Duties of Mil Govt Public Health Officers
 2. Duties of Mil Govt Public Welfare Officers

4 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 21 Dec 46, w/Digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 14 Dec 46.
3. Duties of Mil Govt Public Health Officers
4. Duties of Mil Govt Public Welfare Officers

Restricted

W. H. L. 1887

1887

1887

1887

1887

1887

1887

1887

1887

1887

1887

1887

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
FIVE WEEK PERIOD ENDING 21 DECEMBER 1946

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	138	23	4012	395	11	7	3706	565
AOMORI	8	1	759	73	--	-	1466	241
IWATE	6	4	828	93	--	-	6786	891
MIYAGI	11	2	934	42	3	-	3923	397
AKITA	17	1	993	93	3	5	2476	309
YAMAGATA	14	2	1228	80	5	5	4527	515
FUKUSHIMA	16	5	1272	53	14	33	8023	789
IBARAKI	19	2	586	50	9	3	3066	665
TOCHIGI	9	3	910	59	5	4	2524	466
GUNMA	4	-	254	58	1	-	3453	311
SAITAMA	11	1	945	57	2	2	1997	439
CHIBA	9	-	851	60	8	-	1254	250
TOKYO	31	1	2219	195	14	4	1841	351
KANAGAWA	18	2	1062	96	3	1	1579	236
NIIGATA	20	1	1250	71	4	1	2577	266
TOYAMA	12	2	479	41	-	-	533	29
ISHIKAWA	14	-	946	52	-	-	204	32
FUKUI	5	1	366	28	5	1	341	59
YAMANASHI	4	-	215	17	4	2	1313	186
NAGANO	22	4	814	41	4	-	2103	184
GIFU	3	-	456	55	-	2	1005	212
SHIZUOKA	12	4	1279	154	2	1	2876	541
AICHI	36	-	1955	100	2	-	1933	327
MIE	19	1	1151	29	-	1	462	88
SHIGA	8	-	669	51	2	-	451	78
KYOTO	15	-	963	148	7	1	977	227
OSAKA	6	1	994	143	-	-	813	162
HYOGO	33	4	1608	168	5	12	1683	319
NARA	1	-	426	37	-	1	255	46
WAKAYAMA	3	-	576	36	-	1	301	66
TOTTORI	12	-	372	27	-	1	662	141
SHIMANE	23	4	865	71	1	2	745	182
OKAYAMA	57	9	936	90	9	7	1024	210
HIROSHIMA	20	-	1212	55	3	-	1520	235
YAMAGUCHI	12	2	2002	116	2	1	1131	235
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	614	51	-	-	1455	272
KAGAWA	8	1	799	51	1	-	1985	272
EHIME	25	2	1243	78	4	-	2068	393
KOCHI	3	-	1244	85	1	1	1217	261
FUKUOKA	81	2	3158	183	2	-	2310	319
SAGA	32	3	884	63	-	-	1147	103
NAGASAKI	26	1	988	115	4	-	1741	314
KUMAMOTO	9	-	361	27	-	-	1868	305
OITA	24	1	1094	70	-	3	976	239
MIYAZAKI	24	3	791	85	-	-	2083	264
KAGOSHIMA	21	3	775	54	-	-	1278	138
TOTALS	905	96	48338	3796	140	102	87658	13130
RATE								
Current	64.5	6.8	67.6	5.3	10.0	7.3	122.5	18.4
Previous	64.3	6.7			16.9	7.5		

Weekly Report 21 December 1946
Continued -

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	25	7	2620	290	9		913	33
AOMORI	3	3	810	103	2		172	5
IWATE	5	-	726	120	-		114	2
MIYAGI	8	1	915	42	3		269	7
AKITA	5	-	449	69	4		49	3
YAMAGATA	12	1	942	103	9	1	422	13
FUKUSHIMA	5	2	1835	144	3		303	9
IBARAKI	16	3	1026	115	3		262	23
TOCHIGI	6	5	1532	227	2		286	20
GUNMA	3	-	695	74	-		111	4
SAITAMA	15	3	1234	187	1		184	10
CHIBA	13	1	1308	112	1		177	4
TOKYO	25	-	2228	215	22		676	23
KANAGAWA	18	-	1608	196	5		305	12
NIIGATA	14	2	1391	123	1		326	12
TOYAMA	7	2	879	84	2		99	2
ISHIKAWA	1	1	300	30	-		666	5
FUKUI	-	-	308	30	-		58	2
YAMANASHI	3	2	326	32	3		99	13
NAGANO	10	-	859	62	6		341	8
GIFU	7	-	1079	143	1		198	25
SHIZUOKA	19	1	1504	182	8	1	455	43
AICHI	22	3	1265	134	6		238	6
MIE	17	2	1127	124	2		135	6
SHIGA	2	-	336	52	-		31	3
KYOTO	9	4	1367	223	2	1	170	18
OSAKA	5	2	1322	167	5		205	19
HYOGO	38	39	2538	410	4	1	278	35
NARA	9	-	508	92	2		57	3
WAKAYAMA	6	3	814	140	1		89	10
TOTTORI	7	2	362	37	1		80	11
SHIMANE	15	3	730	122	3		141	8
OKAYAMA	41	5	1212	209	1		37	2
HIROSHIMA	30	-	1660	205	2		236	8
YAMAGUCHI	12	2	374	59	-		87	6
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	790	118	1		51	5
KAGAWA	7	2	594	69	-	1	212	11
EHIME	9	-	517	80	-		59	3
KOCHI	4	3	771	117	2		66	1
FUKUOKA	16	-	1293	120	3		338	12
SAGA	-	-	267	12	2		120	1
NAGASAKI	5	-	445	47	3		191	7
KUMAMOTO	4	-	223	32	3		48	-
OITA	1	1	236	38	-		53	3
MIYAZAKI	9	-	491	42	1	1	113	7
KAGOSHIMA	5	-	196	6	-		59	1
TOTAL	497	105	44012	5338	129	6	8979	464
Rate								
current	35.4	7.5	61.5	7.5	9.2	0.4	12.6	0.6
Rate								
previous	33.2	5.6			12.6	0.9		

Weekly Report 21 December 1946
Continued -

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				EPIDEMIC TYPHUS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	1	2326	370	1	-	2447	340
AOMORI	-	-	75	16	-	-	846	83
IWATE	-	-	49	10	1	-	121	12
MIYAGI	1	-	113	23	-	-	467	41
AKITA	2	-	68	14	1	-	219	23
IAMAGATA	1	-	120	8	-	-	529	80
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	230	28	-	-	284	18
IBARAKI	5	1	180	29	-	-	281	28
TOCHIGI	-	-	74	16	-	-	159	17
GUMMA	-	-	91	17	1	-	108	17
SAITAMA	-	-	207	13	-	-	704	60
CHIBA	-	-	217	19	-	-	339	40
TOKYO	-	-	1821	136	15	-	9573	687
KANAGAWA	-	-	427	61	1	-	901	90
NIIGATA	-	-	134	18	2	-	123	21
TOYAMA	-	-	187	19	-	-	39	9
ISHIKAWA	-	-	120	28	-	-	79	10
FUKUI	-	-	144	17	-	-	56	4
YAMANASHI	-	-	87	12	-	-	138	10
NAGANO	-	-	189	9	1	-	242	32
GIFU	-	-	250	35	-	-	85	14
SHIZUOKA	1	-	251	40	2	-	85	13
AICHI	-	-	1176	85	10	-	1109	93
MIE	-	-	232	33	-	-	85	12
SHIGA	-	-	162	19	-	-	63	14
KYOTO	-	-	697	116	-	-	1065	134
OSAKA	-	-	2432	538	2	-	6386	503
HYOGO	-	84	2160	464	1	9	2664	291
NARA	-	-	406	83	1	-	189	39
WAKAYAMA	-	-	227	33	6	-	92	12
TOTTORI	-	-	55	8	-	-	45	3
SHIMANE	-	-	127	22	1	-	26	4
OKAYAMA	1	-	229	50	-	-	130	28
HIROSHIMA	-	-	397	60	-	-	61	5
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	127	29	2	-	89	11
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	173	29	2	-	19	3
KAGAWA	-	-	290	58	-	-	76	9
EHIME	-	-	161	35	-	-	35	7
KOCHI	1	-	185	40	-	-	43	13
FUKUOKA	2	-	426	37	2	1	479	42
SAGA	-	-	54	11	-	-	41	5
NAGASAKI	1	-	324	65	-	-	439	16
KUMAMOTO	-	-	84	13	-	-	10	-
OITA	-	-	91	18	-	-	34	6
MIYAZAKI	-	-	41	8	-	-	21	5
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	170	27	-	-	51	3
TOTALS	18	86	17786	2819	52	10	31077	2907
RATE								
Current	1.3	6.1	24.9	3.9	3.7	0.7	43.4	4.1
Previous	1.7	0.1			3.9	0.0		

Weekly Report 21 December 1946

PREF CTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	916	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	380	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	2	-	472	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	-	213	3	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	673	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	452	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	195	1	-	-	6	2
IBARAKI	6	-	888	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	238	2	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	102	1	-	-	1	1
CHIBA	1	-	218	-	-	-	33	17
TOKYO	10	-	1531	3	-	-	12	3
KANAGAWA	6	-	469	1	-	-	29	104
NIIGATA	3	-	418	-	-	-	27	6
TOYAMA	-	-	209	-	-	-	77	31
ISHIKAWA	-	-	262	1	-	-	22	10
FUKUI	-	-	120	6	-	-	14	4
YAMANASHI	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	4	-	510	-	-	-	2	-
GIFU	-	-	87	2	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	146	-	-	-	2	1
AICHI	6	-	971	1	-	-	10	6
MIE	3	-	227	-	-	-	2	2
SHIGA	2	-	1657	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	7	-	347	-	-	-	17	3
OSAKA	-	-	103	-	-	-	70	37
HYOGO	9	-	714	1	4	3	14	10
NARA	-	-	239	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	256	-	-	-	6	4
TOTTORI	4	-	322	-	-	-	6	4
SHIMANE	3	-	296	-	-	-	17	7
OKAYAMA	6	-	161	-	11	3	34	21
HIROSHIMA	2	-	1046	-	-	-	169	68
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	722	1	-	-	90	44
TOKUSHIMA	17	-	1098	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	3	-	948	1	-	-	1	1
EHIME	7	-	1121	4	-	-	17	8
KOCHI	1	-	354	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	25	1	1707	17	-	-	185	55
SAGA	32	-	2122	13	-	-	88	30
NAGASAKI	-	-	419	2	-	-	164	93
KUMAMOTO	2	-	439	1	-	-	25	11
OITA	9	-	1026	22	-	-	6	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	428	1	-	-	17	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	618	-	-	-	65	35
TOTALS	188	1	26029	87	15	6	1228	623

RATE								
Current	13.4	0.1	64.0	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.9
Previous	13.6	0.2			0.5	0.3		

Weekly Report 21 December 1946
Continued -

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	11	1	392	18	5	1	225	73	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	3	-	23	1	1	1	73	25	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	13	-	-	-	41	13	-	-	2	1
MIYAGI	-	-	54	1	1	1	71	11	-	-	9	1
AKITA	1	-	49	2	-	-	40	12	-	-	3	1
YAMAGATA	1	-	51	-	-	1	45	12	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	58	1	1	-	69	14	-	-	9	4
IBARAKI	4	-	34	1	1	-	38	9	-	-	10	7
TOCHIGI	-	-	21	1	-	-	13	8	-	-	2	1
GUMMA	3	-	42	2	-	-	19	2	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	-	65	3	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	1
CHIBA	2	-	88	-	-	-	29	11	-	-	2	2
TOKYO	14	-	403	7	-	-	137	40	-	-	7	-
KANAGAWA	1	1	96	2	-	-	35	6	-	-	3	3
NIIGATA	1	-	26	2	1	-	28	7	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	5	1	-	-	4	3	-	-	2	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	1	-	-	20	3	-	-	6	2
NAGANO	3	-	75	2	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	22	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	62	9	2	1	38	18	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	82	8	-	-	16	8	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	16	-	-	-	22	4	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	40	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	1
KYOTO	5	1	127	4	-	-	44	17	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	49	4	1	1	47	12	-	-	1	1
HYOGO	1	-	49	8	1	1	22	10	-	-	2	1
NARA	-	-	10	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	24	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
TOTTORI	-	-	8	2	2	1	14	4	-	-	3	-
SHIMANE	-	-	9	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	11	7
OKAYAMA	-	-	25	-	1	-	7	3	-	-	8	3
HIROSHIMA	-	-	13	1	-	-	18	5	-	-	13	6
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	25	2	1	-	32	5	-	-	8	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	7	1	-	-	17	4	-	-	7	5
KAGAWA	3	-	20	1	-	-	9	4	-	-	4	5
EHIME	1	-	21	1	-	-	6	2	-	-	12	5
KOCHI	-	-	24	3	-	-	7	3	-	-	9	6
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	2	-	-	91	28	-	-	6	2
SAGA	-	-	2	1	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	-	17	2	-	-	39	17	-	-	3	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	3	-	-	11	5
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	10	-	-	-	24	5	-	-	10	4
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	5	-	-	-	19	2	-	-	4	2
TOTAL	66	3	2227	100	18	8	1447	421	-	-	174	79

RATE												
Current	4.7	0.2	3.1	0.1	1.3	0.6	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Previous	4.0	0.1			1.7	0.7			0.0	0.0		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 5 January through the current week for all diseases, except malaria and Jap. B. encephalitis, which are reported from 2 June.

Rates per 100,000
Plague: 0

Prepared by: Public Health & Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP
(From Japanese sources)

Inclosure Nos. 2 - 4 missing

